

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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REPUBLICAN ACHIEVEMENT

The greatest achievement of the United States since its entry into the war, is the enactment of the selective conscription law. That law, placed upon the statute books by the chosen representatives of the people, is a solemn declaration by the entire country of its deliberate purpose to not merely do its bit but to do its best, in the conflict to which it became a party. It was a declaration that justice shall be done among our own people—that each shall bear his share of the burden of carrying on the war, so far as personal service and sacrifice are concerned. It was an announcement to all the world—to the Teutonic powers as well as to the allies—that we entered this war with unwavering determination to do all that is needed to make a victory complete.

The next greatest achievement was the authorization of a \$7,000,000,000 war loan and the floating of a two-billion dollar bond issue. This also was a notice to all the world—notifying that money will be available to properly equip the men we are to send to the front, and that we shall not only supply our own armies but shall aid in supplying the armies of those with whom we are allied.

Neither in the declaration of war nor in the enactment of the two most important measures incident to the war, was there any party line drawn, nor any manifestation of partisan feeling. There was some disagreement, to be sure, but members of both parties were on both sides of the questions presented. In the case of the selective conscription bill, the Democratic leader of the military committee of the house was antagonistic to the measure, and the bill was placed in charge of the ranking Republican member of the committee. While it is true that these measures met their strongest opposition from Democrats, the opposition was a matter of individual action and not partisan.

The military, naval and aviation appropriation bills are minor matters, but the promptness with which they were passed and the readiness with which the minority party aided the majority, were convincing evidence of the unanimity of the American people in waging war upon a ruthless despotism.

It is a rather strange circumstance that the food control bill, which is undoubtedly the least important of the war measures, has received the largest amount of discussion in congress. The administration put forth its greatest efforts in behalf of that legislation, and it met there the greatest opposition. In this, as in other matters, the controversy followed no party lines. In fact, the strongest opponents of the bill were members of the president's own party.

Viewing the record of war proceedings to date, the Republican party and its representatives have good cause for felicitation. Notwithstanding the president has been intensely partisan in his appointments, even since we entered the war, the representatives of the Republican party have stifled any feeling of resentment and have not permitted party feeling to influence their course in the least. They have left the exercise of partisanship to the party in power.

LABOR THAT DOESN'T HELP.

The man who walks through any sizable city about now, must be impressed with the great number of men whose labor, as far as winning this war goes, is not productive. Not merely are there a host of men acting in such useless functions as agents canvassing from house to house, but a large part of the petty machinery of distribution is nearly useless.

Take for instance the great number of able bodied men employed at little peanut, fruit, cigar, chewing gum, and soft drink stands. All these wants, in so far as they are legitimate, can be supplied at drug and grocery stores in the centers of population. Yet these little trades spring up at every street corner. A large number of men get a precarious living at them.

About the only reason for their existence is that the people in that particular neighborhood will buy there rather than walk a quart of a mile to some regular retail store. But in any large city there are hundreds of these little places that serve no real need. If they closed up, no human want would be unsupplied. Meanwhile the farmers are crying for more help, and there is a shortage of labor in all departments.

In a way these little stands work against public interest, because they cut up the business into small units that are not economically conducted. Where business is concentrated into a few well advertised places, it is done cheaper. Where it is widely scattered in a lot of small places, it costs more for each article sold.

These little stands and shops seem to appeal to certain men of a rather idle type. Perhaps some of them have suffered accidents or rare physically unable to work. But the majority look able bodied. They should be hoeing corn or building ships or making munitions.

RECKLES SMOTORISTS

When one complains of reckless driving of automobiles, many people take the easy going view that as 95 per cent of motorists are cautious drivers, it is not worth while to take severe measures. It is probably true that no more than five per cent could be called reckless. Yet five people can make things mighty uncomfortable and perilous for the other 95.

The number of accidents happening all the time is a warn-

ing. After one has been through a smash and has been laid out and had to pay hospital bills, the thing begins to look serious.

One trouble is that in most places the local police dislike to enforce the law strictly, being fearful of making enemies. Every county does not have a Traffic Officer Meads. It is all right arresting thieves and drunks who have no friends. To file a complaint against some socially influential persons, who never feels competent to drive until he has tucked away several highballs, is another proposition.

Yet public sentiment will support strict enforcement of the law. The people of any neighborhood know who the speeders are. Let them notify some official who will complain to the motor licensing authorities. These authorities have detectives on the trail of all alleged speeders.

This done, it is easy to secure evidence. Once a man gets the scorching habit, he keeps it up. He is not content with any beggarly 25 miles an hour, but with a whoop he opens his throttle, regardless of obstructions to view and other traffic. Fines do not influence him. Juries are too good natured to jail him. Let him lose his operator's license a year or two, and he will take notice and others like him also.

THE 1918 FOOD CAMPAIGN

The food production campaign as a war measure necessarily came late this year. War was not declared until April. By that time the farmers' plans for the season were practically made. Little could be done except to get a lot of people working in a small way on home gardens. This was useful, but for any big production we must look to our professional food raisers, the farmers.

Now it is a principle of human effort that you can get more out of people by going direct to them and stating your case than in any other way. If a board of trade wants to raise money for a public object, it can't do it merely by issuing general statements. Every one says "Let George do it." The board officials must get out among Smith and Jones, and tell them they ought to help and that they must. Under personal pressure, they come across.

It is the same way with the government. The whole country should be organized. There should be committees for every state, county, and town. Every farmer should be interviewed in a friendly way by his home committee. They should ask him to go the limit to increase his area of cultivated crops. Under that solicitation, a great many pledges of such increase will be made and kept.

In a great many cases such committees would find that the farmer would like to raise more, but can't on account of some difficulty. He may need more equipment. If so, and if he is a person fairly entitled to receive credit, the interest of some bank or lending company should be solicited to help him out.

In a great many cases, the lack is simply that the farmer can't get help. That situation should be similarly taken up, and everything possible done to meet the need. In these ways a big increase over even the present large production can be secured. It will not merely help to win the war, but it will increase everyone's prosperity.

SENATOR McNARY WELL PLACED

The placing of Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, on nine committees in the United States senate, some of them very important assignments, has called forth the following editorial comment from the Chicago Republican, of July 14. Senator McNary is a young progressive Republican, who has already become vigorous in his efforts to help Oregon:

"The Republican committee on committees of the senate has shown rare judgment in recognizing the ability of Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon by appointing him to committees where he will be able to render most valuable service to his constituents and the country. Mr. McNary has been given membership on nine committees, several of which handle matters of prime importance to the people of the west. In his work on Indian affairs, irrigation, and public lands, Mr. McNary will have the benefit of his long and close association with the subjects, and the advice of his Oregon friends to whom such matters are familiar. The committees on Philippines and manufactures also will claim a share of his attention. Mr. McNary's assignments give him unusual prestige for a senator just entering upon his duties as a national legislator."

THE HOOVER PLEDGE

The card which Mr. Hoover asks to have signed by consumers contains simple and easy pledges. No one is asked to starve or to make himself or herself uncomfortable. In fact, so far from weakening us, the food program here set down, if followed systematically, will have the inevitable result of making us all stronger and reducing the mortality rate from those diseases of middle life which are due to improper feeding. Here is the pledge—which we are asked to sign as a registration of the volunteer army behind the trenches:

1. To eat one wheatless meal a day.
2. To eat beef, mutton or pork not more than once each day.
3. To economize in the use of butter.
4. To limit the daily allowance of sugar in tea or coffee and in other ways.
5. To eat more vegetables, fruit and fish.
6. To urge in one's own home or in the restaurants one frequents, the necessity of economy.

AMERICANS ARE DRAFTED

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 20.—An American of German birth who was permitted to leave Germany recently says that the military authorities there are taking American citizens long resident in Germany for military service on the grounds that they have forfeited their American citizenship and now are denationalized.

GEORGE J. GOULD JR., UNFIT

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Aug. 22.—Geo. J. Gould Jr., of Lakewood, N. J., appeared before the draft exemption board here yesterday and was rejected as being physically unfit.

North Bend: County will expend \$12,000 on road for South line road.

FARMERS ARE TOLD OF MEAT SHIPPING; STRICT RULES IN FORCE

A word of advice to farmers who ship dressed meats to Portland and other cities has been issued by J. D. Mickie, state dairy and food commissioner. The statement follows: "A great amount of this meat (the meat shipped to Portland) is condemned and ordered destroyed because of reaching the market in such a condition that it is unfit for food. This is not only a direct loss to the farmer who ships it, but in such times when we are exercising every effort in the line of food conservation, it is a loss to the consuming public, and we feel that a great deal of such loss could be avoided if farmers and butchers would properly prepare their meats and take necessary precaution to see that it reaches the market in the best possible condition.

Dr. E. E. Chase, chief meat inspector of the city health department of Portland, informs me that during the last 16 months, there has been condemned 18,426 pounds of meat that was killed and dressed by farmers, and this condemnation has not been on account of a diseased condition of the meat but simply on account of what is termed "spoiled meat." We feel that if farmers and butchers will observe the following requirements, much of this loss can be eliminated:

1. The carcasses of veal and hogs must be entirely free from animal heat before being offered to the transportation company for shipment.
2. All carcasses of veal should have two sticks, one in the thoracic cavity, the other in the abdominal cavity, so as to spread the carcass and hold it apart. In hogs weighing over 200 pounds it would be well to have them split through the hips and shoulders, as hogs sour very quickly during hot weather. Thoroughly wash the inside of the veal with hot water and wipe with a clean cloth until all slime and dampness is thoroughly removed; the sprinkling of cayenne pepper on the inside of the carcass tends to prevent the work of flies.
3. All carcasses, except veal, must be wrapped in a clean cloth before being offered for shipment.

LUMBER COMPANY OF PORTLAND FILES SUIT TO COLLECT \$4460

Suit was filed in the circuit court here Thursday by the Henry D. Davis Lumber company of Portland against the Gladstone Lumber company of Parkplace, Or., to collect \$4460.60, an open account which the Davis company says the defendants have consistently refused to pay.

According to the complaint the assets of the company are placed at approximately \$5000 while its indebtedness is about \$8,033. On June 13, 1917, according to the plaintiff, the company made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

The plaintiff prays for the appointment of a receiver to manage the business of the company which it claims now has no management and also seeks to recover judgment for \$4460.

Isaac Lane has filed suit against John Matzan, and the unknown heirs of Cyrus Wadsworth, asking that the defendants prove any claims they have to title to property in Section 8, T. 2 S. R. 2 E. of W. M., comprising in all, approximately 6.27 acres.

According to the complaint, the plaintiff has paid taxes on this land said to have been granted to Minnie Lane since October 26, 1901, and says that the defendants have neither claim nor title to it.

WEAR LAST YEAR'S DRESS, IS ADVICE OF MISS A. MILAM

Appealing to the school teachers of Clackamas county to aid their country by wearing their last year's suits, Miss A. B. Milam Friday urged the teachers to aid the conservation of the nation's resources. The transportation and delivery problems were discussed, and the actual saving of food.

RACING LIST OF COUNTY FAIR IS A VARIED ONE

The entry list for the races to be held at the Clackamas county fair, at Canby, have been announced by Ed Fortune, superintendent. The list follows: Tuesday, Sept. 18: No. 1—Free for all, automobiles, 8 to 10 miles; purse, \$100. No. 2—Free for all, Ford cars, stock car gear, 5 miles; purse \$60. No. 3—Free for all, motorcycles, 5 miles; \$40. Wednesday, Sept. 19: No. 1—Free for all, trot, purse \$200. No. 2—Free for all, pace, \$200. No. 3—One mile run, \$125. Thursday, Sept. 20: No. 1—2:25 trot, \$150. No. 2—2:25 pace, \$150. No. 3—One-half mile run, \$100. Friday, Sept. 21: No. 1—2:16 trot, \$150. No. 2—2:25 pace, \$150. No. 3—One-half mile run, \$100. Saturday, Sept. 22: No. 1—2:16 trot, \$150. No. 2—2:15 pace, \$150. No. 3—Three-quarter mile run, \$100. American trotting rules to govern; 5 to enter, 3 to start; money divided 50-25-15-10. California Jockey club rules to govern running races; 5 to enter, 3 to start; money divided 60-25-15. All races close on the night before at 6 p. m.

A. G. AMES, FEDERAL HUNTER, MAKES GOOD ON THE CLACKAMAS

A. G. Ames, of Estacada, who last May was appointed federal hunter for this district and who makes his headquarters in the mountains near the headwaters of the Clackamas river, is at home for a few days and brought several valuable hides of predatory animals from the mountains. From January 1917, until his government appointment, Ames had trapped and killed six cougar, eight bobcats, three bear, one coyote and several smaller animals and since his appointment as federal hunter has to his credit 12 bobcats, one large timber wolf, one nine-foot cougar and three bear. The latter were caught in traps set for wolves and were injured to such an extent that it was necessary to kill them. As bear are not classed as predatory animals and are harmless, they are not purposely killed.

Mr. Ames lately killed the so-called "Oak Grove-Butte mountain lion," which for years had defied hunters and trappers. This animal, an old male, measured 9 feet and 2 inches from tip to tip.

SUMMER NORMAL PROVES DRAWING CARD FOR MANY

The summer normal held at the Barclay school in this city, is largely attended, and much interest is being manifested. At the morning session on Tuesday, and at the regular history hour, Mrs. Eva Emery Dye gave an interesting talk on "Early History in Oregon." Mrs. Dye's address was listened to with great interest. Mrs. Dye extended an invitation to the teachers and instructors to visit her home on Tuesday afternoon, to view many of the historical pictures of Oregon. A most enjoyable time was had and many accepted the invitation of the writer.

RAILROAD'S VALUE AS JUNK EXCEEDS THE COST OF CONSTRUCTION

SALEM, Or., Aug. 20.—H. Steinblock and D. Samuel, local junk dealers, submitted the highest bid today for the Cello portage railroad and it will probably be accepted by the board of control. The firm's bid was \$59,000, which is \$16,258 more than the original cost of the road, and after the bid had been pronounced the highest, Steinblock, who is a Russian Jew, went for joy, declaring that his ambition had been realized. "I am the happiest man in the world," he said to State Treasurer Kay after the meeting, as tears coursed down his cheeks. "I have realized my ambition. I wanted this railroad more than I have ever wanted anything else, and I just slept on their trail after the bids were advertised for."

Steinblock proposes to put the equipment on the market immediately, and said he had "a thousand customers." He is satisfied that he will realize a goodly profit on his investment. CRUDE OIL SOARS PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—Pennsylvania crude oil advanced 25 cents today to \$3.50, the highest price in a quarter of a century. Other new prices posted were: Corning, \$2.50; Cabell, \$2.57, and Somerset, \$2.40, each price representing an advance of 10 cents.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

The following real estate transfers were filed with County Recorder Boyles, Thursday, August 16, 1917.

M. Shillman to J. E. Shupe et ux, 10 acres in section 34, township 1 south, range 2 east, \$5000.

Percy M. Collier, executor of estate of E. P. McCormack to Elwin A. McCormack, lots 1 to 16, block 82; lots 13 to 30, block 83; undivided one-half interest in lots 42 to 46, block 73; lots 1 to 15, block 78; lots 22 to 27, block 78; lots 30 to 46; block 78, all in Minthorn Addition to the City of Portland, \$1070.

Henry Loney et ux to W. A. Dimick and W. L. Mulvey, lots 1 and 2, block 4, West Gladstone, \$10.

T. C. Ackerson to Mabel E. Watson, 10 acres section 8, township 5 south, range 1 east, \$850.

T. C. Ackerson to Walter Watson, 10 acres section 8, township 5 south, range 1 east, \$1000.

C. A. Gleason to Henry Loney et ux, 123.52 acres, section 15, township 2 south, range 3 east, \$10.

Chas. Fischer et ux to Sarah E. James, 40 acres Harrison Wright D. L. C. section 29, township 4 south, range 2 east, \$4,260.82.

Hannah Nordlof to S. D. Peterson, lots 59 and 60, Jennings Lodge, \$10.

Grant E. Barney et ux to Henry Kerba and Eliza Kerba, 20 acres section 11, township 3 south, range 2 east, also 200 acres section 2, township 3 south, range 2 east, \$10.

The following real estate transfers were filed in the office of County Recorder Boyles Wednesday:

Duane and Addie Ely to M. S. and J. A. Cobb; easterly half of lots 1 and 2, all of lots 7 and 8, block 34, County addition to Oregon City; \$10.00.

Ralph C. Adams to R. J. McGuire, northwest corner lot 65, Oak Grove; \$10.00.

Edwin G. and Alice L. Baker to W. H. and Caroline Mattison, 40 acres of northwest 1/4, section 19, township 3 south, range 5 east; \$10.00.

Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese of Oregon to the Archdiocese of Oregon City, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Oregon City; all of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, block 12, Oregon Iron and Steel company, First addition to Oswego; also 4.03 acres in William Holmes, D. L. C. section 5, township 3 south, range 2 east; also 1/4 acre in William Holmes D. L. C. township 3 south, range 2 east, all of lots 3, 4, block 37, Milwaukie; a fractional part of Lot Whitcomb, D. L. C. township 18, range 1 east, one acre; also lot 1, block 12, Oregon Iron and Steel company's first addition to Oswego; lots 2 and 3, block 12, O. I. and S. company, addition to Oswego; 2 acres section 16, township 2 south, range 1 east, Bullock D. L. C.; 3 acres in Parrott, D. L. C. section 23, township 3 south, range 1 east; all of block 17, Canby; all of lot 12, O. I. and S. company's first addition to Oswego; \$1.

The following real estate transfers were filed in the office of County Recorder Boyles, Thursday, August 17.

G. A. Searles et ux to Bernice Appell Wendling et vir, 3.18 acres Lot Whitcomb D. L. C. township 1 south, range 1 east; \$10.

E. K. Dart to Virgil Dart, 40 acres section 19, township 3 south, range 2 east; \$10.

Emilio G. Sargent to A. J. Walther, lots 29 and 30, block 7, White City Park, \$10.

The following real estate transfers were filed with County Recorder Boyles on August 18:

Charles D. Wright et ux to Robert Schubert et ux, NE 1/4 of SE 1/4, section 31, W 1/2 of NW 1/4, section 32, township 1 south, range 4 east, 160 acres, \$10.

Merton Johnson et ux to R. L. Conner and Mary B. U'ren, 25 acres, township 2 south, range 2 east, \$1.00.

Henry O. Eri et ux to Fred L. Proctor lot 11, Hood View Acres, \$10.

Fred L. Proctor et ux, to Henry O. Eri, et ux lot 11, Hood View Acres \$10.

Chester G. Stryker to Rex Investment company, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, block 3; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, block 4, Estacada Heights; lots 1 and 3, block 6, Elmo Heights, \$10.

L. M. Hochstetler to Simon M. Hochstetler 29 acres, section 36, township 4 south, range 1 east \$1200.

Simon M. Hochstetler to L. M. Evans, 40 acres section 36, township 4 south, range 1 east \$2213.75.

The following real estate transfers were filed in the office of County Recorder Boyles, Monday, August 20.

C. Taylor et ux to Mark Nickerson, SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of section 34, township 1 south, range three east; \$3250.

Mark Nickerson et ux to E. L. Jackson, SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of section 34, township 1 south, range 3 east; \$3375.

W. J. Wilson, sheriff of Clackamas county, to Title and Trust company, administrator of estate of Wm. C. Bullitt, deceased, NE 1/4 of section 22, township 5 south, range 3 east; and all of section 16, township 5 south, range 3 east; \$11,778.18.

Blanche A. Hennessey to W. H. Ross and George E. Walker (quit-claim) lots 82, 87, 88, 89, 90, Ross & Walker's addition to Sellwood Gardens; \$10.

Mt. Hood Railway Development company, to Mrs. M. E. Crabtree, lots 9 and 10, block 3, Mabery; \$650.

Charles B. Moores and Sarah Moores to Joseph Hess, lot 32, Sellwood Gardens; \$550.

G. R. and Willie Richards to Fred and Helen Clark, lot 2 of block 4, Greenpoint; \$10.

William G. and Florence Fowler Holford to Donald W. Green, lot in Golf Park; \$10.

Sheridan: 18,000 acres above the Grande Ronde reservation sold. To colonize 1000 Belgians. Stores, schools and churches will be built on land. Will involve over \$2,000,000.